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FRIDAY.....JANUARY 7, 1930

Editorial Column.

The shaft of the North Star mine at Grass Valley has reached a depth of 5400 feet. This is the leading mine in Nevada county, and has been in steady operation since pioneer times. During the past year it has paid out in dividends to its stockholders \$250,000. In actual length of the main shaft the North Star is entitled to the premium as the deepest mine in California, and probably in America. But in vertical depth below the surface it is by no means entitled to first rank. The gold bearing veins of Nevada county are much flatter than those of Amador county. The depth of the North Star shaft is measured along the vein, the shaft following the ledge. So the length of the shaft does not represent a penetration of anything like that depth below the surface. The Kennedy mine, with a vertical shaft of 3300 feet, is considerably deeper than the North Star.

We give in another column the decision of the supreme court on the eight hour law. This question will no longer be a source of controversy between mine owners and employees. The decision settles the points in dispute definitely and finally so long as the law remains as it now stands. The outcome shows how needless was the late strike, which was based on the contention that the eight hours meant from collar to collar of shaft. The dispute arose over a different interpretation of the law on the part of the mine owners and their employees. A stoppage of work in the shape of a walkout could not settle it, as a matter of fact did not settle anything. It had to be referred for final adjustment to the courts. And now the court has spoken, and while the miners' views are upheld as to the constitutionality of the statute, and on the application of the law to millmen, on the main question—that eight hours work meant that number of hours in actual labor, regardless of the time consumed in going to or returning from the place of activity, the mine owners interpretation is held to be correct. And the same conclusion might have been reached without the aid of the strike which was so unwise precipitated as the result of outside intermeddling.

San Francisco has, after three unsuccessful attempts, voted bonds to construct the Geary street railroad, to be run as a municipally owned street car line. The proponents of this scheme are sanguine that a road of this kind can be successfully operated by the city, and that it will prove a good investment from a financial point of view, and at the same time be a model road in every respect. The large majority of thinking men, however, will be surprised if such rosee views are realized. It seems like a wild experiment at this time, and under the conditions which confront San Francisco after its terrible ordeal of quake and fire. The experiment will be watched with much interest throughout the state. The record of municipally owned car lines is anything but indicative of success, and California's metropolis is hardly a likely city to reverse the experience in other states.

The bonds were saddled upon the city mainly by the non-property owners. Other considerations besides the advisability of this venture upon municipal ownership played an important part in carrying the bonds. Every appeal was made to prejudice and malice to vote for the bonds. It is quite probable that years will elapse before the line is operated by the city. It is more likely to be leased to others than operated by the municipality, San Francisco seems determined to go the limit in piling up a public debt. It has got the fever bad.

The question of a county high school for Amador is being seriously talked of throughout the county. This county ought to have a first-class county high school. It is able to support such an institution, certainly not in a position to maintain more than one. The tax for a county school would not be burdensome, as it would include all the taxable property of the county. The cost of maintaining such a school is estimated at \$5000 per year, which would involve a tax of about 10 cent on each \$100. The number of children going to outside institutions for a finish to their education should strongly appeal to the citizens that it is about time to get in line with other communities in this matter of providing for higher education than that furnished by the common schools.

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DISFIGURING SCARS.

How to Prevent Them After Being Burned or Wounded.

Scars are mainly the result of careless treatment, and once formed there are no instructions to be given to the amateur for their removal. A good surgeon will be able at least to restore a moderate amount of slightness, even though he cannot wholly eradicate the scar. But when a wound has been received, if it is likely to leave a scar and one cannot strictly adhere to all given rules and advice, it should at once be put under the care of a skillful surgeon. If he is all that is desired, there will be scarcely a mark to tell of the accident unless the wound is unusually deep. Care must be taken not to draw the edges of the surrounding tissues out of shape. When the wound is dressed it positively must be bathed and the raw and bleeding edges should be cleansed from all particles of dust and dirt or any foreign matter, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

The reason that oily and creamy remedies are used is that any application that is of a greasy nature soothes the surrounding tender cuticle. Masks and bandages exclude the air and protect the wound from drying too quickly. If this should happen, it may be noticed that the skin becomes dry and shriveled, surely resulting in a scar, however small. If the skin is kept soft and elastic it stands to reason that these disfiguring contractions will to a certain extent lose something of their tension and in that way become less noticeable. Even after the wound has apparently healed and all bandages may be removed a soothing lotion should be used quite frequently, about three or four times daily, and plentifully at night, especially if the unfortunate one has received burns upon the face, arms or hands, because upon the exposed parts of the body the scar would be more noticeable and unsightly.

A lotion which is very soothing and may be used for such purpose is composed of four ounces of filtered rainwater or rosewater and one dram of rectified spirits, one dram of tannin and two drams of glycerin. Agitate thoroughly and apply. One will be thoroughly rewarded for patience and persistence in using these applications, especially after a severe burn, as then the tissues will have been deprived of their fatty substance by the extreme heat and will need nourishment.

How to Slip Rubber Plants.

When a rubber plant has grown too large to be convenient it can be slipped and the slips planted, and they should then grow into fine, healthy plants. Some persons use earth for the slipping process, but famous florist says that for those who live in a city or town the sponge method is better. A large sponge of the very cheapest quality can be bought and cut into small pieces, or the bits of sponge one can get as cheap as 5 and 10 cents will do equally well. Next one must get young, healthy shoots and up near the tip of the tree make an incision in the stalk, not cutting it the whole way through. The ring or skin should be intact. Then the sponge should be wet and tied over the incision. This must be kept moist constantly. In a short time little hairlike roots will be thrown out of the sponge, and when these look fairly strong the branch should be severed below the sponge and the new plant potted, sponge and all. A shady place at first and afterward a sunny one will best suit the young plants.

How to Keep Silverware Bright. Here is a good homemade liquid for keeping silver clean. It is a great help to every one who has tried it:

Make a strong alum water and skim off all the particles that will not dissolve. To this add shavings of pure white soap. Let them dissolve and bottle it. After the silver has been cleaned with whitening or any other soap or liquid that comes for that purpose rub each piece with a clean bit of cheesecloth soaked with this alum water. It adds luster and keeps the silver clean for quite some time. If it is found that any silver spoon or cup has been stained by medicine or egg, dip a cloth in sulphuric acid, rub the stained part until it disappears, then wash the piece in soap and water.

How to Soothe Tired Feet.

People who must stand at their work all day should wear very comfortable shoes with broad soles, well fitting arches, and proper heels. This is the only possible way of being comfortable under the circumstances. It is well also to wear high shoes, buttoned or laced closely around the ankles, which are apt to swell from the long strain of standing. The feet should be given a hot bath every night, as well as a morning bath, when they should be scrubbed with a stiff brush. A soothing bath for tired feet is warm water with a little baking soda or borax dissolved in it. A vigorous rub with alcohol is also good. Another soothing application is to rub the feet with a piece of lemon.

How to Fasten Hair Bows.

Little girls often have their hair "bobbed," and the mothers or nurses who must tie on the large bows are often perplexed as to how to fasten these large ribbons to the small wisp of hair. Here is a very good arrangement which overcomes the difficulty and at the same time preserves the ornamental bow without necessitating retying it each day. Make the large bow and sew a strip of stout baby ribbon of the same color underneath. Wind the narrow ribbon around the hair several times, tie in a tight bowknot and it will hold nicely.

OFFICIAL MAP

—OF—

Amador County

veyed by D. C. CARTON, showing township and school district boundaries, ownership of all lands according to assessment roll of 1904, mineral claims, canals, location of all schoolhouses; also a townsite map of principal towns, namely Jackson, Sutter Creek, Jone, Amador City, Drytown, Plymouth and Volcano.

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THE EIGHT HOUR LAW AS EXPLAINED BY COURT

FULL RESUME OF THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

From the Calaveras Prospect we give the full text of the decision of the Supreme court in the eight hour cases, taken up to that tribunal on habeas corpus proceedings from that county. The decision is quite lengthy, but we will endeavor to give the main points. There were three cases taken up to the court numbered 1539, 1540, and 1541 respectively. In each case Fred J. Martin, superintendent of the Utica Mining company, had been arrested for violating some provision of the eight hour law as it appears on the statutes, first for a general violation of the law in compelling men to work more than eight hours; second for compelling men to work eight consecutive hours in addition to the time occupied in going to and from work, and third in requiring men to work over eight hours in a mill. He applied for release from arrest upon a writ of habeas corpus, and in this shape the case went to the supreme court. The court takes up each case separately.

As practically the first case covers the main contention, that decision is the important one, and goes more at length into the merits of the case. The section 1 of the act reads as follows:

"Sec. 1. That the period of employment for all persons who are employed or engaged in work in underground mines in search of minerals, whether base or precious, or who are engaged in such underground mines for other purposes, or who are employed or engaged in other underground workings" * * * or who are employed in smelters and others institutions for the reduction or refining of ores or metals, shall not exceed eight hours within any twenty-four hours, and the hours of employment in such employment or work shall be consecutive, excluding however any intermission of time for lunch or meals."

There is a provision or emergency work and sec. 2, provides for the punishment of those who violate the act.

The court says: "It is not questioned by the petitioner that the complaint which furnishes the basis for his arrest stated a violation of the terms of the act. His position is, however, that the act is void as being in contravention of constitutional provisions.

The ground of attack usually advanced in cases of this character, is namely, that the statute in conflict with the guarantees of the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States is not here urged. Indeed, such contention is hardly open to the petition in view of the decision in Holden vs Hardy, 196 U. S. 366, where the Supreme court of the United States decided that a statute of Utah substantially identical in its main features with the one before us did not deprive persons affected by it of any right conferred by the federal constitution. Conceding the binding force of that decision as an adjudication of all federal questions involved, the petitioner here bases his claim to immunity from prosecution upon certain provisions of the constitution of this state.

"Before proceeding to a consideration of the particular points made in this connection, it may be well to briefly state the basis of the decision in Holden vs. Hardy, since in our opinion, the points there decided go far towards answering the main objections predicated upon the state constitution. The right on the part of the state to restrict the freedom of citizens to make contracts concerning their callings in occupations was then upheld with respect to the particular callings covered by the Utah statute, i. e., mining and working in smelting and reduction works, upon the ground that the restriction in question was a proper exercise of the police power for the preservation of the public health.

The right of contract says the court, is itself subject to certain limitations which the state may lawfully impose in the exercise of its powers. While this power is inherent in all governments, it has doubtless been greatly expanded in its application during the last century, owing to an enormous increase in the number of occupations which are dangerous, or so far detrimental to the health of employees as to demand special precautions for their well being and protection, or the safety of adjacent property. * * *

the police power * * * may be lawfully resorted to for the purpose of preserving the public health, safety or morals, and a large discretion is necessarily vested in the legislature to determine, not only what the interests of the public require but what measures are necessary for the protection of such interests.

Again in the same opinion, it is said that while the general experience of mankind may justify us in believing that men may engage in ordinary employment more than eight hours per day without injury to the health, it does not follow that labor for the same length of time is innocuous when carried on be-

nath the surface of the earth, where the operator is deprived of fresh air and sunlight, and is frequently subjected to foul atmosphere.

"The right to limit the hours of labor generally was not involved in Holden vs. Hardy. No such right was asserted. It was however decided that the particular occupations affected by the act possessed such elements of danger and risk to the employee that the legislature might reasonably conclude that in such occupations a restriction of the time of labor was necessary for the protection of those engaged in such labor.

The limitations of the doctrine are well illustrated by the subsequent decision in Lochner vs. New York, 198 U. S. 54, in which the court, reversing the decision of the court of appeals of New York in People vs. Lochner, 177 N. Y. 1455, declared invalid a law limiting the hours of labor of bakers. The real ground for that decision is we think to be found in the following extract from the opinion of Mr Justice Peckham: "We think that there can be no fair doubt that the trade of a baker in and of itself is not an unhealthy one, to that degree which would authorize the legislature to interfere with the right of labor, and with the right of free contract. * * *

It follows, from a comparison of these two decisions, that in determining whether an act limiting the hours of labor in any occupation is in violation of the federal constitution, the primary consideration is whether or not the occupation possesses such characteristics of danger to the health of those engaged in it as to justify the legislature in concluding that the welfare of the community demands a restriction.

And this brings us to the petitioners' contention that the act is violative of the provisions of the state constitution respecting special legislation. It is contended that the act violates subdivision 2 of sec. 25 of article 4 in that it is a special law for the punishment of a crime or misdemeanor created by said act; that it violates section 21 of article in that it grants to citizens or classes of citizens privileges or immunities which are not upon the same terms granted to all citizens; that it violates section 11 of article 1 as not being of uniform operation.

These various specifications are in effect directed to the same point, namely that the law arbitrarily acts in its operation against a special class of persons. It is, of course, unnecessary to cite any authorities in support of the proposition that a law is not special or lacking in uniformity merely because it does not apply to all persons within the state. An act to be general in its scope need not include all classes of individuals in the state; it answers the constitutional requirements if it relates to and operates uniformly upon the whole of any single class.

Abell vs. Clark, 8 Cal. 226.

The classification created for the purpose of legislation must of course be a reasonable one. But in view of the decision in Holden vs. Hardy, based as it was upon the fact that the occupations covered by this act were so peculiarly dangerous as to justify special regulation, how can it be said that the legislature in selecting these occupations and applying to them provisions designed to protect the health of those engaged in them was making a class of persons arbitrarily selected from the general body of those who stand in precisely the same relation to the subject of the law. The very grounds which led the supreme court of the United States to hold that the Utah statute did not deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law requires the conclusion that the legislation was not special within the meaning of our state constitution.

The appellant relies with great confidence upon the decision of the supreme court of Colorado, in re Morgan, 58 Pac. 171. In that case it was held that an act similar to the one under consideration was unconstitutional, this conclusion being based upon the ground among others that the law was class legislation. We have not access to the constitution of Colorado, and are not informed of its precise terms regarding general and special legislation. It may be observed, however, that some of the grounds relied on by the Colorado court for its decision are clearly in conflict with the views of the supreme court of the United States in the Holden case.

In other states having constitutional provisions directed against the passing of special laws, legislation of this character has been upheld.

Ex parte Boyce 27 Nev. 299; ex parte Kait, Nev. 80 Pac. 403; state vs. Canwell 79 No. 2115.

It is argued by the appellant that the act is special because it does not include in its scope many occupations other than mining which are equally dangerous to the health of those engaged in them.

Whether these other occupations present the same dangers to health as those involved in mining etc. is primarily a question for the legislature. The selection of the business requiring regulation is confided to the legislative discretion and this discretion is not subject to judicial review, unless it clearly appears to have been exercised arbitrarily and without any show of good reason.

Petitioner attacks the provisions of the act that the hours of employment shall be consecutive. This is a question of legislative policy with which the courts have no concern.

Upon the whole case, we are satisfied that the act is a valid exercise of the legislative power and that the petitioner is properly held. It is ordered that the writ be dismissed and the petitioner remanded to the custody of the constable.

The opinion was written by Justice Sloss and concurred by Justices Shaw, Angelotti, Lorigan, Melvin and Henshaw.

In the second case, the court opinion also written by Sloss says: The validity of the act as a whole was considered and upheld in the foregoing case.

The present proceeding presents solely a question of a construction. The petitioner is charged in the complaint with having required a miner to work eight full consecutive hours at the face of a drift in a mine in addition to the time necessarily occupied in traversing the shafts, underground drifts and tunnels, between the surface of the mine and the face of the drift. The time so occupied in going to and from the place of work was an excess of thirty minutes.

We think that the petitioner's contention that the violation of the act as here charged is correct and should be sustained. The act provides that the period of employment of persons employed or engaged in work in underground mines, etc., shall not exceed eight hours in any twenty-four hours. The purpose of the act is, as has been pointed out in the opinion in Crim. No. 39, the protection of the health of men working in underground mines. The injury to health which seems to have been apprehended is that which would be encountered by one subjected to the strain of performing manual labor under detrimental conditions. Giving to the words of the act their ordinary and reasonable meaning, the limitation of time is to be construed as referring to the time when men are actually engaged in work, not when they are going to or from their work. There is nothing in the language of the act which would justify a more restricted interpretation.

Justice Shaw renders the opinion in the third case as follows:

"This case is submitted upon the same briefs and at the same time as the two cases numbered 1539 and 1540. The only point wherein it differs from the other two cases, is that in this case the petitioner was charged with having commanded a workman to work more than eight hours in one day upon a mill.

The only argument in favor of the writ not answered in the opinions in the other two cases are, first, that the mill in question is working free milling ore, and the metal is extracted solely by the process of pulverizing and washing, which, it is claimed, is not embraced within the phrase smelters and other institutions for the reduction or refining of ores or metals, contained in the act, and, second, that the occupation of laboring in a quartz mill of this kind is not sufficiently injurious to health to bring it within the scope of the police power.

As applied to mining, the word reduce means to bring to a specified form or condition, as, to reduce a rock to powder, or, to deprive an ore of non-metallic constituents, and the word, reduction means the separation of metals from their ores (Standard Dic.).

A quartz mill comes as clearly within the meaning of the phrase as a smelter. We cannot agree to the proposition that the insertion of the word smelter at the beginning of the phrase used in the statute, brings it within the rule noscitur a sociis, so as to confine the application of the statute to institutions wherein ores are reduced by smelting.

The legislature has by this act declared that in its judgment the occupation of laboring men in reduction works of this character is so dangerous to the health of those engaged in it as to make it a proper subject for regulation.

In a quartz mill the ore is first crushed and then washed in order to separate the metal from the rock. In this process it is obvious that frequently the air in the vicinity of the crusher will become filled with fine particles of the rock in the form of dust, which the workman in breathing must draw into his lungs. We cannot say that this will not be detrimental to their health to such an extent as to make it advisable to shorten the hours of labor therein.

For these reasons we are of the opinion that the facts charged in the complaint against the petitioner is an offense defined in the statute and that the statute is in this particular a constitutional enactment. The process upon which he is in custody is therefore valid. It is ordered that the petition be dismissed and that the petitioner be remanded to the custody of the officer.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

OUT OF THE TRENCH.

By F. A. MITCHEL.
(Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.)

A few years after the civil war two men met on Broadway, New York. The one wore the long hair and sombrero that marked him for a southerner; the other was black as the ace of spades.

"Fo' de Lawd, Marse Geo'ge!" exclaimed the negro, with eyes and mouth open wide.

"Ben, yo' black rascal, what are you doing up here in Yankee land?"

"Wha' I doin' up hyar? I wouldn't be hyar if you war alive!"

"But I am alive."

"Don' know 'bout dat. Spec' yo' may be yo' ghos'. How come yo' be livin' when de family all tink yo' was killed at de battle o' Sharpsburg? If yo' be livin', how 'bout dat awful rakedown I got from Missy Alice?"

"What rakedown?"

"Mebbe yo' don' know dat when yo' go off to de wah an' I go with you orstnately to take keer o' yo' hoss I wai really set up to go by Missy Alice fo' to take keer o' yo'self, specially if yo' got sick or wounded. De night befo' de regiment marched away Missy Alice she come to my cabin an' she say, 'Ben, yo' infernal niggah'!"

"Oh, no, she didn't."

"Well, enny way, she said: 'Ben, I's mighty glad yo' goin' with yo' Marse Geo'ge. If he sick or wounded yo' write me ebery day.' I cain't write, Missy Alice, I says. And she says, says she: 'Well, get some one else to write fo' yo' or send me word if he needs me and I'll come mighty quick to nu'se him. If yo' stick to him an' bring him back safe an' soun' to me I'll see that yo' git yo' freedom.' An' I says: 'Missy Alice, I don't keer 'bout my freedom. I don't want my freedom. I's allus lived in this family an' don't want to live anywhere else. But I'll watch Marse Geo'ge fo' yo' an' let yo' know if he needs nussin'. I don't promise to bring him back safe an' soun' to yo', but if he gets killed or dies o' camp fevah or any o' them sojers' diseases I promise yo' on my wo'd o' honah as a Turnoir niggah dat hasn't nevah belonged to noudder family dat I'll bring his body back fo' yo' to weep ovah an' be buried in de family buryin' ground.'

"Den Missy Alice she say, 'Ben, yo' debish fine niggah'!"

"No, she didn't, but go on."

"She say, says she: 'Ben, I b'lieve you'. If yo' do dat I never fo'git it. But if yo' don't bring him back either libin' or dead yo' dead betta nevah been bo'n.' How come yo' up hyar in New Yo'k, Marse Geo'ge, when yo' war kill-ed-I mean missin'-in de battle o' Sharpsburg, an' yo' tunnel said yo' body was throwed into de trench?"

"Go on with your story. Never mind my part of it."

"I hunted dat battlefield all ovah, turnin' ebery man layin' on his face, even de Yanks, and I didn't see yo' no-where, Marse Geo'ge. Den de cunnel sent an orderly fo' me an' he say: 'Ben, yo' mastah he been killed, an' he body must a' been throwed into de trench. Yo' go home an' tell his people 'bout it. Wha' be know 'bout me an' dat I war a Turnoir niggah?'"

"I asked him to do all that. Go on. I'm anxious to hear the rest."

"Yo' tell him to do dat? Wha' fo' yo' do dat, Marse Geo'ge?"

"I'll tell you my story when you get through with yours. Go on, I say."

"My story's nuffin' mo' n' de drubbin' I got from Missy Alice. I went home to de plantation one mornin', and Missy Alice she saw me comin' way up de road. She fled out of de house an' run to me, out o' bref, an' she cried out: 'Oh, Ben! Is he dead?' An' I broke it sofly to her. I says, says I: 'Marse Geo'ge, he wha' he don' suffah no mo', Missy Alice. 'Deed he don't.' 'Wha' is he?' she moaned, staggin' back. 'In de trench,' I say. 'Dey throwed him in befo' I could git him?'

"Fo' de Lawd, Marse Geo'ge, though I broke de news as sofly as I knew how, she jis' drop right down wha' she stan' with a shivah. I helped her up an' toted her into de house. Den when she come to herself she said, with a voice dat sounded lak a ha'nt in de tomb: 'Ben, go 'way from me an' doan' let me evah see yo' ag'in. Yo's been onfaithful to de trus' I reposed in yo'. Go 'way, you debish niggah! Yo'!"

"Hold on, there! Don't put words you said to yourself into her pure mouth."

"Yes, Marse Geo'ge, I said 'em, a heap o' em-wo'e an' wo'e. An' I turned roun', as de men do when de battery's sendin' out shot an' shell an' grape in their faces, an' I lef' de plantation, an' I hain't nevah been back dar frum dat day to this. An' I suffered all this on yo' account. An' yo' wasn't in de trench after all. Wha' debish bad luck!"

"Ben," said the other, much affected, "you've hit it exactly. It would have been better if I had been put into the trench. I was stupid enough to become the victim of a diabolical story. There was another girl-well, I was engaged to be married to her long before-who wrote me that a Yankee officer who had come down with the Federal army had taken zy place. After Sharpsburg I got my colonel to send you back with the story that I had been killed and thrown into the trench. I wished to be dead to everyone I had been brought up with, especially to her."

"It war might' hard on Missy Alice, but I'd rather been Missy Alice than myself. Marse Geo'ge, yo' go right back to de plantation an' tell Missy Alice twar all yo' fault. Tell her yo' a Mar an' I a might' fine niggah." "I'll do it, Ben, and I'll take you with me."

ESTABLISHED 1855.

THE

AMADOR LEDGER

Published in the Center of the Richest

Mother Lode Gold Belt.

Printed every Friday Afternoon

R. WEBB, Editor and Proprietor.

159079

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OUR CLUBBING RATES:

DON'T COUGH

It's a nuisance, and annoys those around you. Take

Ruhser's White Pine and Tar with Menthol

We guarantee Ruhser's white pine and tar with menthol, will cure your cough. We recommend it every day and it has never disappointed us yet. For children or for grown up people this is a fine medicine. It positively cures coughs and it doesn't derange your stomach before the cough is cured. Keep a bottle always on hand in your medicine chest and you can count on being free of coughs and colds all winter. Put up in 50ct bottles.

RUHSER'S CITY PHARMACY

45 Main Street, Corner Court St.

JACKSON, CAL.

AMADOR LEDGER

JACKSON, CAL JANUARY 7, 1910

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments in the Ledger office.

Date.	Temp L. H.	Temp H. L.	Date.	Temp L. H.	Temp H. L.
Jan. 1, '10	25	38 1.09	17	...	...
2	32	41 0.76	18	...	...
3	27	48	19	...	...
4	29	49	20	...	...
5	22	47	21	...	...
6	30	53	22	...	...
7	28	...	23	...	...
8	...	...	24	...	...
9	...	...	25	...	...
10	...	...	26	...	...
11	...	...	27	...	...
12	...	...	28	...	...
13	...	...	29	...	...
14	...	...	30	...	...
15	...	...	31	...	...
16	...	...	

Total rainfall for season to date 12.80 inches

To corresponding period last season 7.32

LOCAL NEWS

J. P. Wilson, Dentist. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, black 441; residence, Black 394; Jackson.

Johnnie Love and Bayard Holtz left Sunday morning for Berkeley, where they will take a general business course at the Berkeley Business College.

Misses Bonnie and Maud McGarry left Tuesday to enter the Berkeley Business College.

Henry Weil returned Monday, after spending two weeks with his family in San Francisco.

Frank Cuneo will leave to-morrow for Oakland, to attend St. Mary's College.

Lawrence Newman, after an absence of several months with his parents in San Francisco, for the purpose of regaining his health, returned to Jackson Monday, and has resumed his duties as deputy in the county clerk's office.

Miller's Best Flour—once kneaded always needed.

Miss Carrie Anthony, who has been spending the holiday with her folks here, returned to Berkeley yesterday, where she is engaged in teaching a class of pupils in the art of china painting.

Mrs. Sidney Goard, after a week's visit with her parents in Sacramento, returned home Monday.

Opie Harper left Sunday morning for San Francisco to consult a specialist in regard to his sight. He has been troubled with failing sight in one eye for some time, and it is probable that he will have to submit to an operation to effect a cure. During his absence his saloon business will remain closed.

Robert Read sr., came up from San Francisco Monday on business.

B. Head on Sunday afternoon, when the snowballing fever was at its height, climbed on the roof of a shed in the rear of the National hotel in quest of ammunition in shape of snow. He managed to slide off, falling about ten feet to the bed of Jackson creek. He was considerably bruised and shaken up by the experience, but no bones were broken.

Lee Kerfoot won the prize suit at Geo. Dornan's drawing, and Mrs. Silva won the ladies' prize—a fur.

The prize doll offered by P. Cuneo store was won by Genolia of the Central hotel and the meerschaum pipe was coralled by Wallace Jones.

Barney O'Neil was summoned to San Jose the latter part of last week by a message announcing that his father, C. C. O'Neil was smitten with a stroke of paralysis. He returned Monday evening, reporting that his father was improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Murphy of Butte city spent the holidays in Stockton, with the latter's relatives.

The fees in the county recorders office for the month of December were \$118.75.

Mrs Abramofsky was allowed \$300 for damages sustained by the fire at the Dr. Gall residence two weeks ago, she being the owner of the property.

Mrs Abramofsky spent the holidays with relatives in Alameda.

Mrs W. Plunkett last Monday sold her ranch near Drytown, the old Plunkett place, to Jos Vaira, a neighboring farmer. Mrs Plunkett intends to make her home for a while with relatives in Pasadena, Los Angeles county.

A marriage license was issued early in the week to S. Giannini, aged 28, and Martina Martinucci, 26, both of Jackson.

As we go to press the snow still lies on the hills, and considerable on roofs, imparting a wintry aspect rarely witnessed for such a length of time in this part of California.

Among the sufferers from broken windows from snow bombardment by the juveniles were John Chinn, National and Central hotels, the Dispatch, on Main street and C. M. Meek on Broadway. In most cases the damages were paid.

Henry, Nash and Bayard Barton, of Sacramento, arrived Friday night to spend the New Year's with their parents, Mr and Mrs J. Barton. Harvey Mason, returned Sunday, from a visit to Suisun.

Dr. J. Fogarty, now of Suisun, but formerly of Jackson, is here on a visit to extend happy new year's greetings to his many friends.

Mrs Joe Phelps, left Monday morning for Pacific Grove, where she was called on account of the illness of her mother, Mrs Clough.

Mrs A Tryon and daughter Mary of San Jose, are visiting her mother, Mrs Stark, and friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs Christovich, returned to San Francisco, Tuesday, after a visit of couple of weeks with Mrs Christovich's parents, Mr and Mrs A Perovich, of this city.

The thermometer at Pine Grove registered 11 degrees above zero during the late cold spell—the coldest known for over twelve years.

Jake Strohm in wrestling with young Pascoe yesterday had the misfortune to break one of the small bones of his leg. He is being treated by Dr. Gall. Chinn's optician will be in Jackson on the 25th of January at Ruhser's drug store.

Collector's Statement

The license collector made his quarterly report of licenses sold to the supervisors for the quarter ending December 31, as follows:

54 retail liquor, towns - 8310.00
20 retail liquor, waiside - 150.00
8 wholesale liquor - 60.00
6 merchandise 7.50 per quarter - 45.00
3 merchandise 5.00 per quarter - 15.00
2 merchandise 3.50 - 7.00
10 merchandise, 2.50 per quarter - 25.00
29 merchandise 1.50 per quarter - 43.00
4 pack peddler - 14.00
2 banker - 20.00
1 telephone - 30.00
1 hall etc - 5.00
2 water - 50.00
2 gas-electricity - 100.00
2 nickel-in-slot - 15.00
Amount collected, \$1389.50; amount paid treasurer, \$1250.55; commission, \$138.95.

BORN

PICCARDO.—In Jackson, January 6, 1910, to the wife of P. Piccardo, a daughter.

Fall Term Opens Aug. 3.

Write for Information.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

Stockton, Cal.

Trial Jurors

The following named persons have been selected for trial jurors for the year 1910:

Township No. 1—David Badaracco, Joseph H Coombs, Victor Joseph Chichizola, George Franklin Dornan, John Davitto, David Wilbert Dornan, Joseph Fleming, John Edwin Mosking, Robert Ferry Lepley, James Meehan, Antone Massa, Fortunato Molignoni, Thomas Mello, Edward Tobias Purcell, William Schroeder, Carl William Schacht, William Tam, John Barton, Francisco Bains, William Robert Green, Harry William Jones, Charles A McKinney, William Pratt Peek, Abraham Lincoln Stewart, Matthew Peter Thomas, Thoms J Burrow jr., Joseph Bastian, Michael Driscoll, John R Dick, Charles Gibbert, Edwin Theodore Heath, James Augustine Laughton, John Currant Lima, Charles M Meek, George Edward Vela, George Murphy, Daniel H Brown, Thomas Henry Bolitho, John Flaherty, Jerome Guisto, David Thomas Kerr, William Mattley, Andrea Piccardo, John Colman Rader, Antonie Rickert, Joseph C Garibarini, William John Nettle jr., Luigi Bartholomeo Poggi, William Milton Penry, Manuel Garibaldi, Victor Ben Molfino, James Jackson Nichols, Robert Ousby, Joseph Ellis, Ernest Fisher, Charles Dufrene, William Tyack, William White, Archie Porobich, J D Palmer, W K McFarland, Charles Hartman.

Township No. 2—W A Amick, W Stewart, Claude Braddy, Alex Baker, A E Smith, W H Prenty, D C Churchman, Tom Carpenter, A Davis, Joseph Kidd, Al Nickles, P Sheridan, E Merkel, A Cottell, Eric Schmidt, Fred Kirk, W W Carlile, Geo Ellis, C F Mack, B Hammer, Wiets Nichols, M R Bacon, E F Bryant, Jas Tubbs, Chas Childs, E C Woolsey, J H Heffern, J F Wharf, J W Jones, Geo Dunlap, Joe Sibole, Geo Yager, Wm Fithian, Jas Mastretta, Geo Salzgaber, Wm Ray, Dan Fitzsimmons, Jasper Johnson, B Isaacs, W H Leninger.

Township No. 3—John Canvin, Geo Miller, C M Henry, Harry Ferry, M Robinson, Finley Goodman, Frank Blakeley, A W Kimball, Henry Toop, Frank Denend, R O McKeen, Willis Hoss, Walter Webster, F Harker, F B Joyce, Lee Peyton, Jas McFadden, W E Smith, L W Jones, Frank Walker, W E Stewart, O L Webster, Lee Yates, Joe Wrigglesworth, W Sharp, Frank Tyler, Mitenel Fitzgerald, Geo Rule, Art Kereff, S A Werley.

Township No. 4—Patrick Kelley, John Torre Jerry, Garibaldi A Biasotti, Louis Galli, V Arnerich, Gil Gorton, S Hartwick, Sam Pearce, A Cavagaro, Geo Bacoch, Tom Trudgeon, Lorenzo Marre, Ed Tibbets, Amadeo Ramaizzotti, James H Oates sr., John Carvlon, Lorenzo Oneto, W E Whitehead, Thos Dynan, Charles Gatten, John W Waters, Sam Hughes, Herman Lemlin, Edward Shearol, John Daneri, John Miller, W Liddicoat, Virgil Norton, John Nichols, Albert Crazin, Richard Harris, John Levaggi jr., A Malatesta, Alfred Pharris, E Botto, James Jory, John Bernardis, James Cox, Walter Lucot, Ben White.

Township No. 5—Wm P Ball, James J. Bastian, John Franklin Brumfield, Wm George Bowden, Elmer D Barney, Charles Currier, Geo Leo Clarke, Walter Stonewall Clarke, Charles Grant Devore, John Doman, Milton O Dicker, man, George Washington Feiker, John Crambart, Harvey Jameson, Peter Labadie, John D McFarlane, Jabez Ninnis, John Orr, Wm Dunn Ould, Reuben T Upton, W S Weston, Frederick Yager, George Curtain Allen, Thomas Anderson, Henry White, Ezra Taylor.

Bids for supply of wood were opened as follows:

Salvador Privitali - 87.75
John Drendel - 7.25
A A Massa - 7.45
John Drendel was awarded the contract for wood for one year at \$7.25 per cord.

Better Photo's

When buying "Photos" why not get the "better kind". It really costs you no more than to buy inferior quality. It's merely a choice of photographers. When you have "LOGAN," the premier photographer of Stockton, do your work you are assured of this better kind. He has the equipment, the experience and the finest kind of workmanship to offer you. Try him when next in Stockton. Studio at 15 S. San Joaquin street, Stockton.

Unclaimed Letters

List of letters remaining in the Jackson, Cal. post office, January 7, 1910:

Emma Bowin, E. Hannah, Miss Grace Jackson, C. James, Baby Kennedy, Mrs Alice J. Laverone, Lorenzo Maffio, Mrs E. McGaffie, Blas Maslac, John Massoni, G. Warealeisci, Joe Pagnero, Saulte Palmini, Steve Petrisich, F. Phillipine, E. J. Phillips, Louis Pitto, Henry Ratto, Frank Summers, Mr and Mrs J. T. Young, Mrs J. D. Wittman.

You'll feel better after taking DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the safe, sure, pleasant, gentle little liver pills. If you would be sure of good results insist on DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve, the original. It is good for big cuts or little ones, small scratches or bruises or big ones, but is especially good for piles. Sold by Ruhser's City Pharmacy.

DARING BURGLARY

Safe at Marre's Store Robbed.

A robbery of a most daring character occurred during Tuesday night, the scene of operation being the wholesale liquor store of Marre Bros. at the corner of Broadway and Stump street, opposite the Marre hotel. It is believed that the cracksmen—for it is probable that more than one was engaged in the enterprise—got to work some time after midnight, as Jos Marre passed the store on his way home about twelve o'clock, and everything appeared normal at that hour. The electric lights were burning, and no noises were heard within. Wednesday morning on entering the office, it was discovered that the large iron safe had been broken open, and its contents of coin stolen. The booty secured by the burglars is placed at from \$30 to \$35. It was not customary to leave any large amount in the safe. It was usual to leave the outer door of the safe open, or at least unlocked. This was the case on the night in question. All the operators had to do, therefore was to break the inner door. To do this the cracksmen had come fully armed with the necessary implements, and their outfit of tools was left on the scene. That consisted of a big sledge hammer, a pinch-bar with a curved point; a saw for cutting iron, and brace and bit. The hammer and perhaps the crowbar were the only tools actually used. To get to the money drawers did not require but a few minutes. Checks and other papers of value to the owner, but of no use to the raiders, were left untouched. There was nothing missing except the cash. That the criminals should leave clews in the shape of their tools behind may seem strange; but really this was the safer course. To have attempted to have carried them away would certainly have impeded their flight. And to be seen with such an outfit would have attracted attention and aroused suspicion.

The tools were recognized as having been taken from the shop of the Amador Central Railroad Company at Martell. This is one of the most amazing facts of the affair, and tends to show either that more than one was involved, or that if only one he must have had a vehicle to pack the tools. Those at Marre's hotel noticed a stranger hanging about the premises for a long time Monday afternoon. He seemed to be taking observations of the inside of the office from the sidewalk. He appeared well dressed, and disposed to talk. Jos Marre, to whom he made an attempt to get into conversation, took particular notice of the man, and would be able to recognize him again. A man answering the description was also noticed about the Martell depot prior to the robbery. On Wednesday morning deputy sheriff Connors, in company with Jos Marre, went to the depot about train time to see if the stranger might not be a passenger, but no such individual was to be seen. So far no clue has been obtained to clear up the affair.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars or any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Order to show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be made

In the superior court in and for the county of Amador, state of California. In the matter of the estate of John D. Baughman, deceased.

H. E. Potter, the administrator of the estate of John D. Baughman, deceased, having filed his petition herein praying for an order of sale of the whole of the real estate, of said decedent, for the purpose therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the judge of said court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said superior court on Saturday, the 8th day of January, 1910, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court room of said superior court at the city of Jackson, in said county of Amador, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased, John D. Baughman, as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Amador Ledger, a newspaper printed and published in said Amador county.

Dated, December 9th, 19

A WOMAN'S WOMAN.

SICK HEADACHE CURES.

How to Relieve This Most Distressing Form of Illness.

By ALMA SWARTZ.
(Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.)

"If I were thinking of marriage," I said to Edith, "I would not trust to my own judgment of the girl of my choice. I would discover if she stood well with members of her own sex."

"If I were thinking of marriage," replied Edith, "I would go to the mother of the man I thought of marrying and ask her if she could recommend him."

I could not say whether Edith was speaking ironically or not. I dropped the subject.

I had gone to Florida, where Edith was spending the winter, to ask her to be my wife. Since we did not reside in the same place when at home I had had no opportunity of knowing how she stood with any one except myself. Therefore before making her aware of my intentions I resolved to covertly draw forth the opinions of certain members of her own sex.

There were a number of girls at the same hotel with her, and I thought I might gather evidence from them. But after a couple of days' stay among them it seemed to me that Edith either kept herself voluntarily aloof from them or had been left out of their little coterie. I soon became good friends with them and proceeded to elucidate the matter. What was my surprise to discover that not one of them would speak well of her, and many of them spoke ill of her.

This was a shock. I had supposed that good opinions of one who seemed to me to be so deserving of them would come merely for the asking. But no. If I were to sum up her character upon the evidence of those who must know her, rather than marry her it would be better for me that I had never been born. One declared that she was vain, another selfish, another untruthful. Indeed, every one attributed to her some fault. Not willing to condemn her without a hearing, I asked her why she did not make companions of the other young ladies in the hotel.

"Oh," she replied disdainfully, "they've got up a mutual admiration society and have no use for any girl except themselves."

The reply was not satisfactory. I was bitterly disappointed. The only thing for me to do was to go back north and drop Edith from my mind. But she was attractive to me—very attractive. She was pretty and engaging. I didn't wish to give her up. I made up my mind, however, to be true to the principle I had enunciated to Edith herself at the beginning of this story. I packed my trunk and paid my bill at the hotel. Then I did what men are constantly doing when they apply principles to their love affairs. I subordinated my judgment to my inclination. Here were six girls, some of whom refused to speak well of Edith, while the rest condemned her. Her own testimony in her own behalf would on principles of evidence be worthless. Nevertheless, on the evening before my departure I walked with her into an orange grove and asked her how she had come to antagonize so many girls of her own age.

Her reply was that if I declined to consider her superior to every one of them she had no further use for my acquaintance.

I confess I was taken aback by this illogical method of handling the subject. Take the evidence of one against six! If I were to make the most important decision of my life on such evidence, heaven help me! I called her attention to the fact that all these young ladies were her peers and their concurrence in condemning her was not to be put aside by her bare assertion.

She replied that if our acquaintance were to continue it must be upon the condition she had stated.

How to Make Kitchen Aprons.

To the woman who does her own work there is great satisfaction in a neat, well made apron, and such a necessary article may be easily at a quick

ly made at home and prove much more attractive than the ready made ones. An admirable apron is cut with a panel front that extends to the bust and fitted side gores that are finished with a band of buttons around the waist.

A bias band around the neck is slightly shaped and buttoned to the panel front, but may be slipped on over the head without unbuttoning. There is a shaped pocket at the side, and if one is desired on the front at the bust it may be added. Denims and percales in solid colors or checked gingham are usually chosen for work aprons, but for more elaborate ones dotted or crossbarred muslins are very dainty and launder well. The latter may be touched up with lace edged ruffles put on with heading through which colored ribbons are run, pockets set on with fine featherstitching or embroidery, and instead of the plain belt about the waist ribbon strings may be substituted.

How to Clean White Leather Shoes.

Soft white leather shoes can be cleaned in gasoline, and when not too badly soiled they clean nicely with almost any white powder.

Pique or linen shoes should be washed, but often if merely dusty they can be cleaned with white chalk or flour. The regular white shoe polish can be used on them. A white polish is made with whiting and water, made medium thick and applied with a cloth. Rub the shoes free from dry powder after they have dried. Chamois booties clean nicely in rather strong ammonia water. They should be washed in a suds with ammonia in it and rinsed in ammonia water and wiped dry with a towel. Do not dry chamois near artificial heat.

How to Overcome Cooking Odors.

A volatile oil rich in sulphur is contained in onions, turnips and cabbage.

When these vegetables are boiled this oil spreads over the surface of the water and sends its fumes to the far corners of the house. If the vegetables are soaked in salted water for an hour before cooking the trouble will be less.

If they are kept at the boiling point for three-quarters of an hour, but not allowed to boil, they will become tender, yet their odor will not permeate the house.

If boiling for a short time is preferred as a method of cooking, a crust of very hard bread dropped into the water for ten minutes will absorb most of the oil as it rises, when the crust may be removed.

How to Get Rid of Ants.

To get rid of ants in a kitchen use on the floor over which they have to pass a spray composed of coal oil, ninety-five parts, and crystals of carbolic acid, five parts; also spray their nest if it can be found. Persist in this treatment and they will leave the place. Do not get the spray on articles of food. The spray must be exceedingly fine. Several hand sprayers are on the market and are ordinarily used in distributing disinfectants. The vapor from this solution is fatal to the ants.

How to Prevent Rusting.

It is better to use wooden pegs in bathrooms or kitchens, where damp towels or cloths are apt to be hung; otherwise the linen may rust from the iron. If iron hooks are already in place and it is not convenient to change them, give them a coat of white enamel paint. It prevents danger of rusting and is much less unsightly against the paper. If the linen has already been rusted it may be removed by rubbing with lemon juice and salt.

What in the Name of Conscience Did You Do That For?

"Do you suppose I would marry a man who would go to some other woman for an opinion of me?"

"Your friends!"

"Yes. All these girls are my friends. I told them if you asked their opinion of me to condemn me."

"What in the name of conscience did you do that for?"

"Do you suppose I would marry a man who would go to some other woman for an opinion of me?"

WHAT BECAME OF GEORGE AIKEN?

By TOM GAYLORD.
(Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.)

"What is this report, Merriam, about you and Mr. Abercrombie?"

"It is that we are to be married, and it is true."

"And yet people say that after a man passes forty he will invariably choose a woman from fifteen to twenty years younger than himself."

"There are cases where men past forty marry women they have loved in their youth."

"And yours is such a romance?"

"It is more than romance—it is a remarkable case."

"Do tell me. I am dying to hear it."

"I must go back twenty-four years. I was then eighteen. Father at that time was speculating in cotton and had made a great deal of money. He was very ambitious for me and told me that, whether or no I married wealth, I must marry a polished man. Father had little opportunity to become refined in his youth, and people always covet what they have been denied. One day when I was out horseback riding my pony ran away with me. A farmer's boy came galloping after me and, catching my rein, saved me from going over a high bank into the river."

"An intimacy sprang up between myself and the youth, whose name was Aiken. I was a shrewd little minx and never said anything at home about the runaway or the farmer's boy."

"Finally I made up my mind that I could not live without George Aiken and proposed to elope with him. He consented, but very unwillingly. He loved me, but had too much sense to consider such a course either honorable or likely to result in our happiness. I called him timid, and this brought him over to my plan."

"My room was on the third story. I procured a rope ladder, on which I intended to descend after the family were all asleep, and hid it in my closet. Aiken was to be at the foot of the ladder to receive me. But when it came to descending the swaying thing my courage failed me, and I called on him to come up and help me. He sprang up the ladder, and just as we were about to go down together we heard footsteps coming up the walk. George Aiken climbed into the window and drew up the ladder."

"Some one came on up to the house and stopped beneath my window. I peeped through the slats and recognized father. He had gone out without my knowing it. He called up the coachman and stationed him under the window, then came into the house."

"I am ruined!" I cried, clinging to my lover. "Father must have seen you enter the window."

"George Aiken remained perfectly cool. Presently he said in a steady, low voice:

"Give me your watch."

"I took it from my belt and handed it to him."

"Go to bed," he said, "and pretend to be asleep."

"He opened the door softly and stole out. In a few minutes I had taken off my clothes and was in bed. I heard a commotion downstairs, and present father came to my door, awakened me, as he supposed, and told me that a thief had been caught in the house with my watch on him."

"Then I saw it all. George had sacrificed himself to save me from disgrace with my own family. I was in agony. I begged father not to prosecute the thief, but he had already called the police, and in another hour George was in jail. He was tried, put in no defense and, being the son of a reputable farmer, got off with a light sentence."

"I disguised myself, went to the jail,

saw him and proposed to confess the whole affair. He said my reputation would be lost and that would be worse than a term in the penitentiary for him. I should have had the strength to confess without his consent, but I hadn't. I who had got him into the scrape was too mean spirited to get him out."

"He served eighteen months. When he came out of prison he did not try to see me, but managed to get a note to me undiscovered in which he said that my father would never consent to my marriage with an ex-convict and it would be a sin for an ex-convict to permit me to make the sacrifice. That was the last I heard of him."

"I married, father failed, my husband became an invalid, and I, always anxious to show some courage to contrast with the weakness of my youth, studied stenography and accepted a position. The afternoon of my entrance on my duties I was called into the office of the head of the firm to take his dictation of the day's letters. He looked at me curiously and asked me some questions about myself."

"Six months after this my husband died. I had been getting remittances from time to time from an unknown friend whose identity I could not possibly discover. After my husband's death these remittances were doubled. I wondered if George had prospered, found me out and helped me without making himself known."

"A year after my husband's death the head of the firm for which I worked told me that he was my unknown friend. Surprised, I asked him what reason he had for serving me. He asked me if I remembered George Aiken. I started, turned pale and said yes. Then he told me that he, Edward Abercrombie, was the lover of my youth."

"We are to be married in October."

Amador County

Descriptive Article

Amador county comprises an area of 548 square miles. It lies on the western slope of Sierra Nevada mountains, and embraces within its territory all the diversity of valley, foothill, and high mountainous lands.

Climate.—The climate of the populous portions of the county is as genial and healthful as can be found anywhere in California. As climate is one of the most valuable assets of this favored state in attracting population, Amador stands second to no county in this regard. It should, and no doubt will in time, when its climatic advantages are more thoroughly understood and appreciated, become a health resort not only for those in less favored states, but for the residents of other parts of California. The temperature along the central portion rarely falls below 30 degrees above zero in winter, and as rarely rises to 100 degrees in the summer. Snow seldom falls in the settled districts, and never remains on the ground for more than a few hours. Of course, in the high mountain regions of eastern Amador the snowfall is very heavy—which is characteristic of the entire Sierra Nevada range. The summer season is always accompanied with cool nights; permitting of sound, refreshing slumber. Fogs are rare, cyclones are unknown, thunderstorms are infrequent.

Gold Mining.—The county, although rich in other sources of wealth, comparatively untouched, is noted principally for her quartz mines. The deepest gold mines in America are located here. The Kennedy mine is now taking gold in liberal quantities from quartz extracted from a depth of over 3000 feet below the surface, with every indication that the pay-ore extends to a much greater depth. Since the discovery of gold, the county has contributed fully \$100,000,000 to the world's supply of the precious metal. The mines are still yielding at the rate of about two million dollars annually.

Nearly all of this wealth is produced by eight or ten mines operating on what is called the "mother lode," stretching clear across the county in a north-easterly direction a distance of twenty miles.

The mines aggregate between 400 and 500 stamps, and furnish employment for over 1000 miners. This industry is still in its infancy. The unexplored territory, even along the main gold belt, is far in excess of the ground that has actually been worked or prospected. The county offers today one of the most inviting fields to be found anywhere in the world for the investment of capital in the fascinating business of gold mining, not alone along the mother lode, but also in the almost untouched mineralized country of the east belt, some ten or twelve miles from the main lode.

Besides gold, we have copper, diamonds, pottery, coal, marble, slate, limestone, granite, and soapstone or talc—all undeveloped.

Agricultural Capabilities.—The agricultural possibilities equal, if not exceed, the mineral riches. The valley lands will produce anything that can be grown in the most favored sections.

In the foothill lands all kinds of deciduous fruits thrive: also all kinds of vegetables are raised where irrigation is practicable along the numerous water courses.

Further up in the mountains, at an altitude of 2000 to 2500 feet, the soil is admirably adapted for apples and potatoes. A ready market for many times the quantity now raised of these commodities can be found in the various mining towns.

Grape culture and winemaking are becoming important industries, both the grapes and wine commanding a better price than the product of the lowland.

Land is cheap compared with other California lands. Improved farms may be secured for one-fourth the price current in some places. Unimproved lands can be had from \$5 to \$10 per acre. It does not require a fortune to buy a small ranch. There is room for a large addition to our agricultural population. Vast tracts now devoted to cattle ranges might be made the homes of hundreds of prosperous farmers.

Amador has a population of less than 12,000. Three-fourths of this is concentrated in a strip of three miles above and below the mineral belt.

Jackson, the county seat, has about 2500 inhabitants, and is an incorporated city of the sixth class. Other towns are Sutter Creek, Amador City, Drytown, Plymouth, Volcano, Pine Grove and Oleta. Ione City is the metropolis of the valley section, a thriving town of 1000 inhabitants.

The community is law abiding. Educational facilities are excellent. A schoolhouse is within easy reach of nearly every family. There is one high school, located at Ione.

The assessment roll for 1909 is \$5,800,793, and the tax rate for both state and county purposes \$2 on the \$100.

The Southern Pacific has a branch railroad running to Ione. From this point the Ione and Eastern railroad extends 14 miles further to the mining section.

The community is law abiding. Educational facilities are excellent. A schoolhouse is within easy reach of nearly every family. There is one high school, located at Ione.

The assessment roll for 1909 is \$5,800,793, and the tax rate for both state and county purposes \$2 on the \$100.

The various religious denominations and fraternal organizations are well represented.

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN

Women who suffer with disorders peculiar to their sex should write to Dr. Pierce and receive free the advice of a physician of over 40 years' experience—a skilled and successful specialist in the diseases of women. Every letter of this sort has the most careful consideration and is regarded as sacredly confidential. Many sensitively modest women write fully to Dr. Pierce what they would shrink from telling to their local physician. The local physician is pretty sure to say that he cannot do anything without "an examination." Dr. Pierce holds that these distasteful examinations are generally needless, and that no woman, except in rare cases, should submit to them.

Dr. Pierce's treatment will cure you right in the privacy of your own home. His "Favorite Prescription" has cured hundreds of thousands, some of them the worst of cases.

It is the only medicine of its kind that is the product of a regularly graduated physician. The only one good enough that its makers dare to print its every ingredient on its outside wrapper. There's no secrecy. It will bear examination. No alcohol and no habit-forming drugs are found in it. Some unscrupulous medicine dealers may offer you a substitute. Don't take it. Don't trifle with your health. Write to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.,—take the advice received and be well.



DRIFTED SNOW FLOUR

It strengthens the system and builds it up
So when you breakfast, dine or sup,
Be sure the bread that you do eat
Is made from purest, best of wheat.

DRIFTED SNOW FLOUR is.

DRIFTED SNOW FLOUR

NORTH MAIN STREET

JACKSON, CAL

CITY MEAT MARKET.

GEO. L. THOMAS & CO.

Dealer in Choice Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Lamb, Hams, Corned Beef, Lard, Bacon, Etc.

At lowest market prices - - - Orders promptly delivered.

FURNITURE STORE

Webb Building, JACKSON.

L. C. WHITE PROPRIETOR

Only Exclusive Furniture Store in Amador County.

Bedsteads

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

National Government EXECUTIVE

President.....William H. Taft
Vice President.....James S. Sherman
JUDICIARY
U. S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES
(Chief Justice Fuller)
First circuit.....Oliver W. Holmes
Second circuit.....Rufus W. Peckham
Third circuit.....Henry W. Brown
Fourth circuit.....Melville W. Fuller
Fifth circuit.....Edward W. White
Sixth circuit.....John M. Harlan
Seventh circuit.....William R. Day
Eight circuit.....David J. Brewer
Ninth circuit.....Joseph McKenna
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Pacific States and Territories)
Circuit judge.....William W. Morrow
Circuit judge.....Eskire M. Ross
Circuit judge.....William B. Gilbert
U. S. Commissioner for Amador county.....Richard Webb

LEGISLATIVE

SENATORS FROM CALIFORNIA
George C. Perkins and Frank P. Flint
CONGRESSMEN FROM CALIFORNIA
First district.....Wm. Englebright
Second district.....Duncan E. McKinlay
Third district.....Joseph K. Knowland
Fourth district.....Julius Kahn
Fifth district.....E. A. Hayes
Sixth district.....James C. Needham
Seventh district.....James McLachlan
Eighth district.....S. C. Smith

State Government.

EXECUTIVE

Governor.....James N. Gillett
Lieut-Governor.....Warren R. Porter
Secretary of State.....Charles F. Curry
Controller.....A. B. Nyce
Treasurer.....Wm. R. Williams
Attorney-General.....Ulysses S. Webb
Surveyor-General.....Wm. S. Kingsbury
Supt. State Printing.....W. W. Shannon
Clerk Supreme Court.....F. L. Caughey

JUDICARY

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....Wm. H. Beaty
Associate Justice.....T. B. McFarland
Associate Justice.....F. W. Henshaw
Associate Justice.....W. G. Lorigan
Associate Justice.....F. M. Angellotti
Associate Justice.....Lucian Shaw
Associate Justice.....M. C. Sloss

APPELLATE JUSTICES

First district.....James A. Cooper
First district.....Samuel P. Hall
First district.....Frank H. Kerrigan
Second district.....Matthew T. Alfen
Second district.....James W. Taggart
Second district.....Victor E. Shaw
Third district.....Norton P. Chipman
Third district.....Albert G. Burnett
Third district.....Elijah C. Hart

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

First district.....Joseph H. Scott
Second district.....Alex Brown
Third district.....Richard E. Collins
Fourth district.....Jeff D. McElvaine

RAILROAD COMMISSION

First district.....Alex C. Urwin
Second district.....Andrew M. Wilson
Third district.....Theodore Summerland

LEGISLATIVE

Senator, 10th district.....A. Caminetti
Assemblyman, 11th dist. G. F. Snyder

U. S. LAND OFFICE

[Sacramento]

Register.....John F. Armstrong
Receiver.....John C. Ing

County Government.

Superior Judge.....Hon. Fred V. Wood
Sheriff & Tax Collector.....U. S. Gregory
Deputy.....W. T. Connors
District Attorney.....C. P. Vicino
Clerk and Auditor.....J. R. Huberty
Deputy.....L. Newman
Recorder.....Thos. M. Ryan
Deputy.....L. G. Meehan
Treasurer.....George A. Gritton
Assessor.....C. E. Jarvis
Deputy.....George A. Gordon
Surveyor.....Wm. Brown
Supt. of Schools.....W. H. Greenhalgh
Supt. Hospital.....F. B. LeMoin
Physician.....E. E. Endicott, M. D.
Coroner & Public Admr. H. E. Potter
Court Commissioner.....Geo A. Gordon

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Township 1.....John Strom, Jackson
Township 2.....B. H. Bagley, Ione
Township 3.....A. Grillo, Volcano
Township 4D. A. Fraser Sutter Creek
Township 5.....L. Burke, Plymouth
[Chairman]

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Township No. 1.....A. Goldner
Township No. 2.....T. H. Gartlin
Township No. 3.....A. W. Robinson
Township No. 4.....W. L. Rose
Township No. 5.....John Blower

CONSTABLES

Township No. 1.....A. Laverone
Township No. 2.....J. E. Kelley
Township No. 3.....T. C. McKenzie
Township No. 4.....T. S. Tuttle
Township No. 5.....N. E. Wheeler

A GLIMMER FROM BEHIND THE CURTAIN

By SUSAN P. LOWRIE.
(Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.)

There are many things that are considered superstitious which may be outcroppings of nature's laws. We scientists can trace animal life back to the very cicatricula of the egg, which is an embryo living being, but we cannot tell why two people will frequently think of the same thing at the same moment. In other words, we have never made a beginning in the science of mental telepathy, either between living people or between the living and the dead. This is preliminary to an experience given me by one of my most gifted pupils shortly after she had taken a husband.

"Professor," she said, "you remember that I once confided to you that there was a mystery in our family, that when I was a child my nurse was dismissed for the mere mention of it to me, though she had given me no idea of what it was. Well, the evening before my marriage while exploring a garret for some needed article I came upon a trunk, which I opened and found to contain sundry knick-knacks, all evidently very old. One was a daguerreotype of a girl, another a pasteboard box tied with a faded ribbon. I opened the box and found a small piece of wedding cake, dried to a crisp. Girls, you know, sleep with wedding cake under their pillows to influence their dreams. I took the piece I found away with me and that night slept with it under my pillow. I dreamed this dream:

"I was walking in one of those old fashioned gardens still common in old New England, and more so in the southern states, inclosed by a high wall. Through a vista of trees and flowers I could see the rear of a house. Through a door opening on to a porch came a young man and a girl. The man wore a frock coat with brass buttons, a profusion of neckwear and trousers strapped beneath his shoes. He carried a cane. The girl's dress was covered with flowers, and her hair, parted in the center of her head, was plastered down over her temples. The two came toward me over a walk bordered with boxwood, and as they drew near I recognized the girl whose daguerreotype I had seen in the trunk in the garret. The man's face looked familiar, but I could not place it.

"They were talking excitedly, but what they said I did not hear. Indeed, I didn't hear their voices; I only knew they were discussing some subject of vital importance to them. Suddenly a wooden door in the garden wall opened, and another man entered. He, too, was young and dressed in the same fashion as the man walking with the girl. On his entrance she gave a cry, and the two young men stood and gazed at each other. There was some confusion in my dream from this point for awhile, and the next feature I remember distinctly was seeing the man who had come out of the house with the girl pull his walking stick in two pieces, separating it just below the handle. The upper part was a long, thin piece of steel. With it he rushed upon the man who had entered last and stabbed him. The steel withdrawn, I saw the red blood gush forth. The girl fell over on a bed of flowers in a faint.

"I awoke in one of those horrible conditions produced by bad dreams. Had mine been the consequence of some internal ailment like indigestion I might have quieted down and gone to sleep. But my seeing in the girl the person whose likeness I had found in the trunk convinced me that I had been carried back to some scene enacted in the past. Consequently I puzzled over it till morning and arose on my wedding day, having slept only a few hours. At breakfast father, noticing my appearance, looked at me anxiously and asked me if I were ill. I told him my dream.

"After my return from my honeymoon father told me the family secret. My grandmother, his mother, was a New Orleans creole. A coquette, she had encouraged two suitors. The scene I had dreamed had been enacted in the garden behind her father's house in that city. My grandmother had chosen the young man who had entered the garden with her. His portrait, taken when he was about forty years old, hangs in our drawing room. No likeness of my grandmother remains, except the daguerreotype, which was taken a year before the crime. Indeed, she would never have her portrait painted, living a retired life, burdened by the thought that she had been the cause of the tragedy. The weapon used was a sword cane, much in vogue in that day."

When the narrator ceased the inquiring look she gave me told that she wished to know if I had any theory of the natural causes that had transported her back to witness what had occurred more than sixty years before. I said this to her:

"As prior to the fifteenth century there was a vast continent—America—unknown, except through report, to the people of the world, there is and has always been a realm of spirit, soul—call it what you will—whose manifestations are so vague, in which truth and error are so inextricably mingled that as yet we scientists have no data on which to begin to work. Some day some one will make—accidentally perhaps—a discovery which will open up a new continent in the world of psychology. Then these scattered experiences which are now merely the glimmerings of realms concealed from us will take shape."

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger

Rat Electrocution—Flying Machines—Efficiency—Anti-Beef Education—Pictures by Wireless—Instantaneous Radiograms—Only Cannon Can Sink Balloons—Improving Sea Power—Peat Fuel Used at the Bog—Heating by Quartz Tubes.

The novel method of electrocuting rats now in use at the electric station of Charlottenburg, near Berlin, has been patented by M. Von Brederheim, and is a trap enticing its victims by bait. As the animal enters, a circuit is closed, turning on the electric current. A set of wires is so arranged as to come into contact with the creature's body, and is instantaneous, with no appreciable combustion. A number of the traps can be mounted together in a box, and they can be adapted for destroying mice and other animals. A special contact to ring an alarm bell or light a lamp is desirable, as this gives warning that the trap should be set again. The station's three-phase current, working at 120 volts, seems to be sufficient to kill rats, but direct current at 220 volts can be used if desired.

Considering the various aeroplanes, an engineering authority finds that for each horse-power the Wright biplane weight 41.6 pounds and spreads 21.6 square feet of surface; the Farman biplane, 24.2 pounds, and 8.2 square feet, and the Curtiss biplane, 18.3 pounds, and 9 square feet. Of the monoplanes, the Antoinette weighs 20.8 pounds and spreads 7.3 square feet per horse power; the Bleriot, 19.2 pounds and six square feet. Smallest of all, having a weight and surface less than one-fifth as great as the Wright machine is the Demoselle of Santos Dumont, a little monoplane that for each horse power weighs only .8 pounds and spreads 3.8 square feet of surface.

As a contribution toward the solution of the food problem, the British National Sea Fisheries Protection Association is seeking a larger use of fish by handbooks explaining the dietetic importance and the best and most attractive methods of preparation. With a small amount of skill and very simple appliances it can be given a little appreciated variety of appetizing forms, and with an allowance for waste and the somewhat less nutritive value per pound, it is a much more economical food than meat. With its greater economy and special value for children and young people, it is believed to deserve a greater place in the dietary of the people.

For telegraphing sketches or photographs without wires, G. J. DeGuillen-Garcia, a Spanish engineer, proposes to use two ordinary wireless stations of any system. For the usual transmitter and receiver he substitutes two equal cylinders, rotated uniformly by clock-work or otherwise, and each carrying a tracing stylus describing a helical path on the surface of its cylinder. The sketch placed on the metal cylinder at the transmitting end is drawn in insulating ink. The current passing between the stylus and the cylinder is broken as the stylus crosses the ink, and this causes a relay to close the circuit sending out Hertzian waves. At the receiving end the cylinder is covered with paper moistened with potassium ferrocyanide or other solution. As the Hertzian waves arrive, a current passes through the stylus, giving a black line on the paper, and as the two cylinders are turning in the same time this line corresponds to the path of the sending stylus across the ink. When each cylinder has been completely traversed by its stylus, the lines received have the form of the original drawing. For sending photographs, the positive or negative is produced in relief in bichromated gelatine, and the transmitting apparatus is somewhat modified. As the stylus traverses the relief, which varies in height for light and shade, a sensitive lever causes four different contacts to be made. One contact leads the current to the relay through a smooth-edged disc, and the other contacts lead through toothed discs having different spacings, so that the waves sent out are in a continuous series or broken into different intervals. The long lines and graded dotted lines received reproduce the picture in its varied shading.

In making X-ray photographs of living subjects a serious disadvantage has been the necessity of a time exposure. To overcome the difficulty a German physician has devised a special induction coil that yields one sudden and very intense spark, and thus produces a radiogram with an exposure of 1-30 to 1-100 of a second. A small silver or copper fuse in the primary circuit in the interruption gives the desired result. The sudden breaking of the circuit as the wire melts gives the intense discharge, and exposures can be made rapidly, the fuse being quickly replaced.

In German tests 30,000 bullet holes at close range were necessary to bring down a balloon, the small holes, not cleanly cut, permitting little gas to escape. The new field guns for destroying balloons can be tilted to 70 or 75 degrees.

Important as the screw propeller now is, its action seems to be very imperfectly understood. In his late investigation at the Technical high school of Charlottenburg, Prof. Oswald Flamm used a simple testing apparatus, consisting of a glass tank about 33 feet long by 2½ feet wide and deep, over which runs a railing a small car, which is attached to an electrically-driven propeller immersed in the water. A cord passing from the car over a pulley suspends a cup for weights, giving a means of measuring the push of a propeller. Two powerful electric ears at one side of the tank send their rays through the water to a camera on the opposite side, and make it possible to obtain perfect photographs in one-thousandth of a second.

The propellers tried were somewhat less than four inches in diameter, 14 different patterns—including all standard types—having been tested. With the apparatus described the propellers were studied in action, and it was shown—contrary to old theory—that a screw at high speed does not lose efficiency through "cavitation," or the forming of a vacuum behind the blades, and also that the push is not increased by inclosing the propeller in a tube to prevent escape of water at the sides. Propeller efficiency seems to be based on a sucking action. The retarding attributed to "cavitation" is really due to air sucked down, and remedies are placing the propeller deeper and giving the vessel's stern a long protective overhang. From his tests and photographs Prof. Flamm has designed a very efficient screw with increasing pitch and narrow blades, power being wasted by wide blades.

Though peat fuel has been abandoned on Swedish railways, it promises better results at power stations. The new

central electric station in the Prussian district of East Friesland uses peat from the neighboring moor, and it is expected that this supply will yield steam for driving the generators a century. The plant, which cost \$750,000, can furnish several thousand horse-power of energy. More than 150 miles of wire distribute the current, which is already used for harbor works and other purposes, and is likely soon to operate two railway lines.

A quartz tube enclosing a spiral of nickel or other wire is the unit of the new Bastian electric heater. The incandescence of a suitable group of tubes gives heat for cooking or other use, and the wires are easily renewed when necessary.

THROW OUT THE LINE

Give the Kidneys Help and Many Jackson People Will Be Happier.

Throw out the life line!—The kidneys need help. They're overworked—can't get the poison filtered out of the blood.

They're getting worse every minute. Will you help them?

Doan's Kidney Pills have brought thousands of kidney sufferers back from the verge of despair.

Will cure any form of kidney trouble.

George McKeen, 416 Nineteenth St., Sacramento, Calif., says: "My kidneys were disordered for a long time, causing acute pains through my loins. In spite of all the doctoring I did, I found no relief until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They gradually removed the symptoms of my trouble and before I realized it, was cured. The years that have elapsed have only served to strengthen my opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills and I am glad to say that I have never suffered from kidney complaint since."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Chamberlain's cough remedy never disappoints those who use it for obstinate coughs, colds and irritation of the throat and lungs. It stands unrivaled as a remedy for all throat and lung disease. Sold by all dealers.

From Our Exchanges.

A Frenchman by the name of H. Caslander was found dead Monday last by Dr. S. F. Stuckey and E. Boire of this place, who were en route to Railroad Flat. The man was lying in the middle of the main road and had to be moved in order to allow the team to pass. Mr. Caslander was an old resident of that vicinity and was about 75 years of age. Judge Sorenson of West Point held an inquest, the verdict of the jury being death from natural causes.—Prospect.

If there is any one thing more than another that is censurable in a person it is cruelty to dumb beasts. And this preface is simply to tell what happened in that line last week. On Wednesday S. T. Seaman was driving into town from Jackson Valley and when a mile or two out one of his horses fell suddenly ill and dropped in the road. Seaman paid no attention to the poor beast except to pull off the harness and leave him lying where he had fallen. He came into town leading the other horse, procured a horse to put in with the well one and drove home, leaving his sick horse to lie there, without food, water or shelter. Adolph Cottell heard the horse moaning and carried him water and hay. And the poor animal laid there until Saturday afternoon, when Geo. Keffer took pity on its suffering and humanely killed it.—Echo.

Postmaster Scott informs the Echo that the business at the lone postoffice will foot up nearly or quite one-third greater than last year. The sale of stamps is fully one-third more, while the bulk of mail handled has almost doubled. This speaks well for the prosperity of the people of lone and surrounding country.—Echo.

There is every probability now that the old Boston mine, which has lain idle for a number of years, will soon resume operation. Capitalists from New York City and South Bend, Indiana, have been here during the past week inspecting the property and we are informed that they are favorably impressed with the proposition.—Citizen.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH

THE SAN FRANCISCO

BULLETIN

San Francisco's Leading Daily, the

AMADOR LEDGER

Is enabled to offer old and new subscribers

Amador Ledger - Weekly, \$2 per year
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This is an extraordinary offer, and may be withdrawn at any time, so we would suggest that all old subscribers in arrears pay back accounts that they may take advantage of this special combination sale.

THE BULLETIN is famous from coast to coast for its fight in defense of clean government, and is read by more people daily than the combined circulation of all other San Francisco dailies.

You will appreciate the value of this offer when you consider that any of the other San Francisco papers will cost you \$8 per year.

SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALES

AT
STOCKTON

The first few weeks in the new year reveals a scene of great activity in Stockton's many stores. Stocks are being overhauled, inventories taken, and Clearance Sales inaugurated. This is the time, of all the year, when dollars do double duty. Winter goods must be cleared out to make way for new Spring Stocks. Prices are cut to bed rock and real bargains are to be had on every hand. Don't miss coming to Stockton for these Sales.

- - Stockton, the Base of Supply - -

AMADOR LEDGER.

JACKSON, CAL., JANUARY 7, 1910

FROM OUR
CORRESPONDENTS

PLYMOUTH.

Jan. 5—Mrs H. E. Potter and child-
ren, Miss Ethel Potter and Mrs John
Doman drove to Jackson on Thursday
last to make a visit. Mrs Doman re-
turned the following day.

Miss Marie Weston, who has been
visiting in Sacramento for the past
week, returned on Monday last.

Fay Chadbourne, who has been to
Irvington for the past few days, returned
on Monday last.

Ella Adams, who has been living in
San Francisco for some time, is here on
business.

J. E. Walton, accompanied by Dr. W.
A. Norman, went to Sacramento Wed-
nesday to see the former's mother, who
is quite ill.

Mrs Thomas is quite ill. It seems
she received a burn on her foot some
time ago, which was neglected, as it
was not very severe, but it has now be-
come quite a serious affair.

Miss Mae Easton is keeping books
for Rosenwald & Kahn during her vaca-
tion.

Gabriel Roos has gone to San Fran-
cisco on a business trip.

Frank Carter of Oakland, is here on
business concerning the St. Bernard
mine.

Mrs Hattie Vance of Pigeon Creek,
was in town to-day.

Miss Mae Levaggi has returned to
her home in San Francisco, after a de-
lightful visit with her parents here.

Mr and Mrs F. Dugan, who went to
Oakland to spend Christmas, returned
one day last week.

George Sharrock, who left here some
time ago with a traveling show, returned
a few days ago, and is now keeping
house for Jerome Estey and Henry
Kretcher, on the old Brown place near
Gwanus mine. Wild Roses.

**Amador Lady Makes
Record in Fruit Culture.**

We take the following from the Oro-
ville Register, concerning Mrs George
McMillian, who lived for a number of
years in Jackson prior to moving to
Oroville three or four years ago, where
her husband, who formerly conducted
the photograph gallery in Jackson, died
about two years ago:

Mrs George McMillian, one of
Thermalito's most progressive fruit-
growers, brought to the Chamber of
Commerce yesterday a box of cluster
navel oranges which would do honor to
any community. Mrs McMillian also
brought with her a box of Satsuma-
Onshiu oranges, which are the choicest
of the "kid-glove" varieties, as well as
cartons of Smyrna figs, put up for dis-
play purposes.

Secretary Crane states that these ex-
hibits simply demonstrate what per-
sistence and perseverance will accom-
plish, and asks, if a woman can so
successfully bring about such results,
what should we expect of those of the
sterner sex?

Saved At Death's Door

The door of death seemed ready to
open for Murray W. Avers, of Trans-
bridge N. Y., when his life was won-
derfully saved. "I was in a dreadful
condition," he writes, "my skin was
almost yellow; eyes sunken; tongue
coated; emaciated from losing 40
pounds, growing weaker daily. Vir-
ulent liver trouble pulling me down to
death in spite of doctors. Then that
matchless medicine-electric bitters
cured me. I regained the 40 pounds
lost and now am well and strong."
For all stomach, liver and kidney
troubles they're supreme. 50c at Spag-
noli Drug Store.

Notice of Sale of Real Property.

In the Superior Court of the county of Amador,
state of California.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel W.
Bright, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of
order of the Superior Court of the state of
California, in and for the county of Amador,
made on the 22nd day of November, 1909, in the
matter of the estate of said deceased, the under-
signed, administrator of the estate of Samuel W.
Bright, deceased, will sell at private sale to
the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin or the
United States, and subject to conditions set by
said court, the following property, as of January
1910, all the right, title, interest and estate of
the said Samuel W. Bright, at the time of
his death, and to those certain lots, pieces or
parcels of land in the county of Amador, state of
California, particularly described as follows:

PARCEL NO. ONE.

Beginning at the east cor. of Lot No 14 in
Block No. II, Jackson townsite, thence, va. 16°
39' E, as follows to wit:

No. Course Feet
1. N 56° W 187.2 along the lot fence to the
north cor. of said lot No. 14
2. N 21° 30' W 92 along back fence of lot to
cor.
3. N 25° W 271.7 along back fence of lots to
the SE cor. of the Greek
church lot
4. N 32° 40' W 159 along the back fence of said
church lot to the NE cor.
5. S 56° 40' W 88.8 along the north line fence of
said church lot to lot corner
6. N 29° 30' W 74 along back fence of lot to cor.
7. S 56° 5' W 151.5 along the North line fence
of lot to cor on the Oneida
Road
8. N 30° 45' W 70.5 along fence on said road to
post
9. N 27° W 124.0 along fence on said road to
post, size 2x12 ins square
17.45 along the roadside to the S
W cor. of the Kelly lot
10. N 50° 25' E 148.7 along the South line fence
of the Kelly lot to cor
11. N 30° W 250 along the back fence of lots to
corner
12. S 59° 50' W 150.8 along the North line fence
of lot to cor on the Oneida
Road
13. N 30° 10' W 50 along the roadside to lot
cor
14. N 50° 50' E 150.8 along the South line of lot
to cor
15. N 30° 10' W 100 along back fence of lots to
cor
16. N 29° W 59 along back fence of lot to
cor
17. N 29° 30' W 28.5 along back fence of lot to
cor
18. N 12° 5' W 50 along back fence of lot to
cor
19. N 20° 30' W 100 along back fence of lots to
cor
20. N 7° 45' W 97.5 along back fence to N E
cor. of Privitall's lot
21. S 88° 40' W 152.8 along the north line of said
lot to cor on Oneida road
22. N 8° 45' W 280.5 along roadside and fence
to point whence the 1/4 sec
cor between sections 20 and
21 along the Oneida road
23. S 32° 2 along roadside and fence to cor of
lot 2081
24. N 40° 25' W 160.5 along roadside fence to cor
25. N 16° 25' E 142.9 along roadside fence to post
25. N 20° 10' E 63.9 along roadside fence to post
26. N 20° 15' E 10.6 along roadside fence to post
27. N 30° 5' E 10.3 along roadside fence to post
on the south line of the
Austrian Benevolent So-
ciety's lot
28. N 70° 45' E 33 along fence to post on said
south line
29. S 80° 35' E 106.3 along fence to post on said
south line
30. S 81° E 535 along fence to post on said
south line
31. N 87° 55' E 17.1 along fence to post on said
south line
32. N 74° E 16 along fence to post on said
south line
33. N 55° 55' E 113 along fence to post on said
south line
34. N 58° 20' E 145 along fence to said south
line to the center of a
nut pine 37 ft dia
35. N 30° 50' W 211 along fence on said east
line of said Society lot to post
36. N 21° 25' W 81 along fence on said east
line to the S E cor. of the
Forsyth lot
37. N 21° 30' W 113.0 along fence on said east
line to post
38. N 18° 30' W 131.7 along fence on said east
line to post
39. N 16° 10' W 233 along fence on said east
line to corner post on said
Oneida road whence the
corner to sections 16, 17, 20
and 21 bears N of deg W
17.8 ft dist
40. N 72° 25' E 76.6 along roadside fence to post
41. N 69° 55' E 76.7 along roadside fence to post
42. N 47° 25' E 167 along roadside fence to post
43. N 45° 25' E 80.6 along roadside fence to post
44. N 26 deg E 80.6 along roadside fence to post
45. N 47° 25' E 157 along roadside fence to post
46. N 11° 50' E 71.1 along roadside to post
47. N 20° 25' E 136.5 along roadside fence to post
48. S 72° 35' E 16.7 along fence to post
49. S 77° 45' E 93.4 along fence to post
50. S 81° 40' E 10.6 along fence to post
51. S 70° 40' E 14.7 to point
52. S 70° 40' E 10.6 to cor of post fence
53. S 70° 40' E 37.8 to peg in gutch
54. S 71° 19' W 17.9 up gutch to peg therein
55. S 81° 10' E 38.7 to peg on north bank
gutch
56. N 89° 15' E 256.8 up gutch to post of fence on
north side
57. S 79° 20' E 114.3 along fence to black oak in
soil
58. S 56° 45' E 132.5 along fence to cor post
59. N 45 deg E 163 along seven wire fence
60. N 45 deg E 163 along seven wire fence
61. N 21 deg E 93 along fence to post
62. N 21° 25' W 161.5 along fence to post
63. N 40° 10' E 49 along fence to Digger pine
64. N 24° 20' E 161.5 along fence to Digger pine
65. N 23° 45' W 106.5 along fence to Digger pine
7.3 ft dist
66. N 32° 32' E 32 along fence to post
67. N 25° 45' E 198.8 along near fence to cor post
68. S 82° 5' W 160.5 to point
69. S 87° 45' E 142.7 to S branch twin nut pine
70. S 81° 30' E 43.5 to cor post of fence
71. S 1° 30' E 61.8 to live oak 6 ins dia blazed
with 3 notches

Terms and conditions of sale:—Cash, gold
or coin of the United States, ten (10%) per cent of
the amount of the estate, to be paid upon confirmation by
the court. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.
Bids will be received for said property as a
whole, or in separate parcels or subdivisions of
parcels thereof. All bids must be in writing
and will be received at the office of Robert C.
Bole, attorney at law, Jackson, California.
CARLETON T. BARTLETT
Administrator of the estate of Samuel W. Bright,
deceased.

Robert C. Bole, Attorney for Administrator,
dec 31st 1910.

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dry and dusty

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Gilt Edge Lager

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Doppel Brau

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On draught everywhere.
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"Automatic Tabulator," "The Disappearing In-
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advance. Subscribe now.

Sixty-First Dividend Notice of People's Savings Bank

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

For the half year ending December 31, 1909, a dividend has been
declared at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on Ordinary Deposits,
and 4 per cent on Term Deposits, free from taxes, payable on and
after January 3, 1910.

ONR Dollar will start an Ordinary Account FIFTY Dollars will start a term account
FIFTY Dollars will start a Checking Account Send for Booklet "Banking by Mail"

NEW

NATIONAL HOTEL

Jackson, Amador County, Cal.

D. S. and H. M. MASON,

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Stage Office for all points.

Fine Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

Lighted by electricity throughout.

The best meals for 35c and 50 cents.

First-class service in every way.

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